

State Personal Income

Revised Estimates for 1999–2001

By Jeffrey L. Newman

THE Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has released revised estimates of State personal income for 1999–2001. These estimates incorporate the results of the recent annual revision of the national income and product accounts (NIPA's) and newly available State source data that are more complete, more detailed, and otherwise more appropriate than those that were previously available.¹

In general, the revisions to personal income were relatively small. For the Nation, personal income for 2001 was revised up 0.7 percent. By State, the largest revisions were to personal income in Vermont, up 2.2 percent, and in Wyoming, up 2.1 percent.

For 2001, the small upward revision to U.S. personal income based on the sum of the estimates for all States differs markedly from the substantial downward revision to the NIPA estimate of personal income in the recent annual revision. The difference primarily reflects the timing of the incorporation of the Bureau of Labor

1. See Eugene P. Seskin and Stephanie H. McCulla, "Annual Revision of the National Income and Product Accounts: Annual Estimates, 1999–2001 and Quarterly Estimates, 1999:I–2002:I," *SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS* 82 (August 2002): 7–34.

For a detailed description of the sources and methods used to prepare the estimates of State personal income, see U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, *State Personal Income, 1929–97* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1999), or go to BEA's Web site at <www.bea.gov>, select methodologies, regional programs, and State Personal Income, 1929–97.

Personal Income in the NIPA's and State Personal Income

The main differences between the national income and product accounts (NIPA) estimates of personal income and the State estimates of personal income stem from the treatment of the income of U.S. residents who are working abroad and the treatment of the income of foreign residents who are working in the United States. The national total of the State estimates of personal income consists of only the income earned by persons who live within the United States, including foreign residents working in the United States.

The measure of personal income in the NIPA's is broader. It includes the earnings of Federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad and of U.S. residents on foreign assignment for less than a year, and it includes

the investment income that is received by Federal retirement plans of Federal workers stationed abroad. Earnings of foreign residents are included only if they live and work in the United States for a year or more.

The annual estimates of personal income in the NIPA's also differ from the national totals of State personal income because of differences in the timing of the availability of source data. For example, the national total of the State estimates of farm proprietors' income for 2001 was \$1.2 billion greater than the NIPA estimate of farm proprietors' income because the State estimates include more recent data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture than were available when the NIPA estimate was prepared.

Relation of National and State Estimates of Personal Income
[Billions of dollars]

	1999	2000	2001
Personal income, NIPA's.....	7,786.5	8,406.6	8,685.3
Less adjustments for:			
Coverage differences.....	8.0	7.9	7.9
Federal workers abroad	14.7	15.1	16.0
Wage and salary disbursements.....	9.8	10.0	10.6
Other labor income.....	4.4	4.6	4.9
Dividends, interest, and rent ¹	1.0	1.0	1.1
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	0.5	0.5	0.6
Rest-of-the-world ²	-6.7	-7.2	-8.1
Use of more current source data.....	-1.0	-0.1	-0.9
Wage and salary disbursements.....	0.1	0.2	0.3
Farm proprietors' income	-1.1	-0.3	-1.2
Equals: State personal income	7,779.5	8,398.8	8,678.3

1. Consists of the investment income received by Federal retirement plans that is attributed to Federal workers stationed abroad.

2. Consists of the wages and salaries received by U.S. residents working temporarily (less than a year) abroad and foreign residents working temporarily in the United States. NIPA National income and product accounts

Statistics (BLS) tabulations of wages and salaries for 2001. The preliminary annual estimates of State personal income that were published in the May SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, and that are updated by the revisions presented here, had already incorporated the BLS tabulations for three quarters of 2001 (see the box "Note on the Estimates of State Personal Income" in Duke Tran, "State Per Capita Personal Income and State Personal Income, 2001," SURVEY 82 (May 2002): 36–37). These tabulations were incorporated into the NIPA estimates as part of the recent annual revision.²

The revised estimates of personal income and per capita personal income by State for 2001 demonstrate the widespread weakness of the State economies last year. For the Nation, growth in personal income was revised down 0.4 percentage point, to 3.3 percent, from the preliminary estimate that was published in the May SURVEY.

The weakness in State personal income was partly accounted for by slowdowns in both traditional and

2. BEA has recently changed its revision schedule for the NIPA estimates in order to incorporate the BLS data earlier, thus reducing future annual revisions to the NIPA wages and salary estimates (see the box "Revisions to Wages and Salaries and to Profits" in Seskin and McCulla, "Annual Revision," 24–25).

high-tech manufacturing and in services.³ The weakness was concentrated mainly in the Great Lakes States and the Pacific Coast States (chart A).

This article introduces a change in industry classification for the State-level earnings and employment estimates produced by BEA. The 2001 estimates presented here are based on new industry classifications derived from the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) (see the box "New Industry Classifications" on page 129).

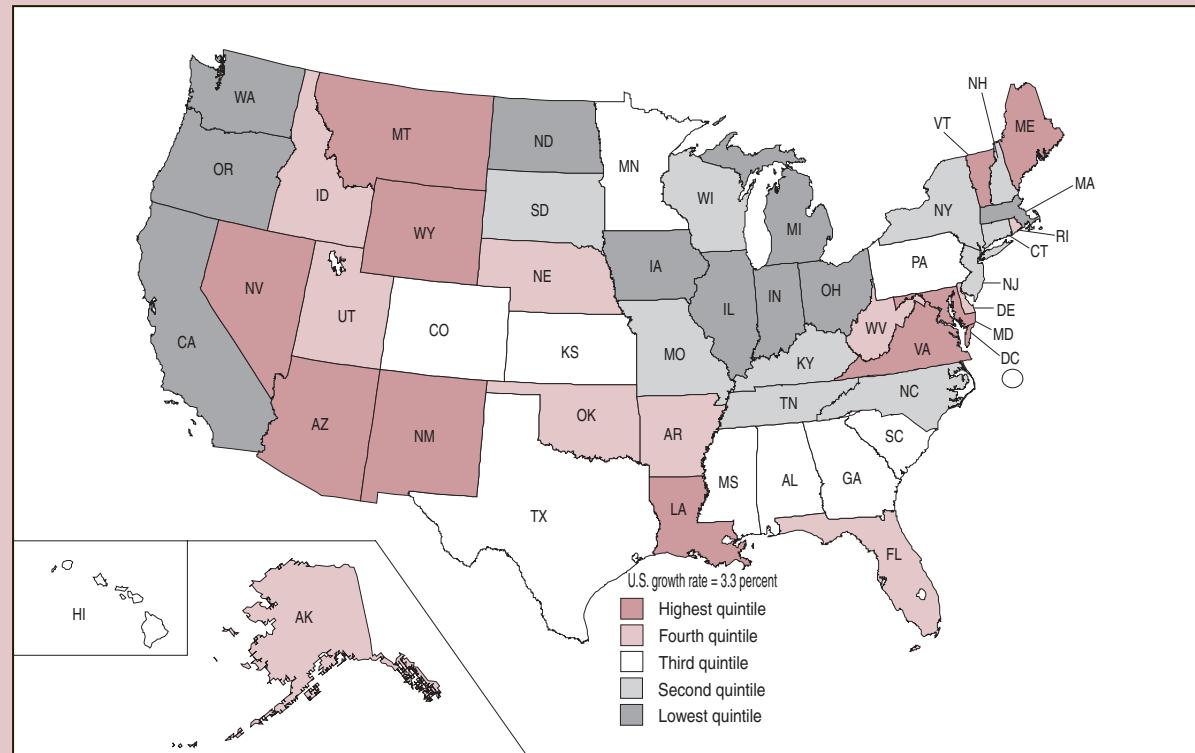
According to the State estimates for 2001,

- Personal income for the Nation increased 3.3 percent after increasing 8.0 percent in 2000. The 3.3-percent increase was the smallest since 1958, when personal income grew 2.8 percent.
- The States in the fastest growing quintile accounted for only 10 percent of the Nation's personal income, while the States in the slowest growing quintile accounted for 34 percent.
- Earnings of government employees (Federal, military, State, and local) grew at a faster rate—5.4 per-

3. "High-tech manufacturing" includes industries that manufacture computers, computer peripherals, communications equipment, and similar electronic products.

CHART 1

Growth Rates in Personal Income, 2001



cent—than earnings of private employees—2.0 percent—for the first time since 1991.

- In terms of per capita personal income levels, the States in the top quintile were unchanged from 2000. In the bottom quintile, South Carolina replaced Oklahoma.

This article presents the revised estimates of State personal income and per capita personal income for 1999–2001, and it describes the sources and the effects of the revisions to the estimates for 1999–2001. The State personal income estimates for 1996–2001 are presented in tables 1–3 at the end of this article. In addition, the 2001 NAICS-based industry earnings are presented in table 4. (See also the box “Data Availability” on page 131.)

Table A. Personal Income by State, 1999–2001

Area name	Millions of dollars			Percent change ¹			Rank in U.S. ²		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
United States	7,779,511	8,398,796	8,678,255	4.9	8.0	3.3	.....	.....	.....
New England	459,770	504,311	520,440	5.2	9.7	3.2	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	130,762	141,151	145,341	4.7	7.9	3.0	21	16	39
Maine	30,640	32,793	34,384	4.0	7.0	4.9	31	27	7
Massachusetts	216,822	241,318	248,202	5.7	11.3	2.9	11	3	41
New Hampshire	37,253	41,630	42,986	5.8	11.7	3.3	10	1	35
Rhode Island	28,749	30,728	31,995	3.9	6.9	4.1	32	31	17
Vermont	15,544	16,691	17,531	5.5	7.4	5.0	13	21	5
Mideast	1,457,663	1,574,504	1,626,912	4.1	8.0	3.3	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	22,749	24,767	25,853	4.0	8.9	4.4	30	8	14
District of Columbia	20,501	22,158	22,959	1.2	8.1	3.6	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	167,246	180,353	189,142	5.5	7.8	4.9	12	17	6
New Jersey	288,812	317,346	326,723	3.6	9.9	3.0	36	5	40
New York	615,903	664,927	684,774	4.3	8.0	3.0	27	15	38
Pennsylvania	342,452	364,953	377,461	3.5	6.6	3.4	37	36	30
Great Lakes	1,253,408	1,333,919	1,365,555	3.9	6.4	2.4	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	373,578	401,030	412,200	3.2	7.3	2.8	41	22	42
Indiana	154,919	165,891	169,885	3.8	7.0	2.5	34	26	48
Michigan	276,541	293,744	297,609	4.5	6.2	1.3	23	39	50
Ohio	304,515	320,377	327,745	3.9	5.2	2.3	33	47	49
Wisconsin	143,855	152,953	158,116	4.4	6.3	3.4	26	38	32
Plains	512,109	547,631	566,457	3.7	6.9	3.4	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	72,912	77,790	79,893	2.3	6.7	2.7	47	35	43
Kansas	69,960	74,124	76,973	3.0	6.0	3.8	42	41	21
Minnesota	146,891	158,817	164,589	4.9	8.1	3.6	19	13	26
Missouri	143,858	153,830	158,906	3.5	6.9	3.3	38	29	33
Nebraska	45,274	47,534	49,489	4.5	5.0	4.1	24	49	18
North Dakota	14,846	16,027	16,434	0.9	8.0	2.5	50	14	46
South Dakota	18,368	19,509	20,174	5.0	6.2	3.4	18	40	31
Southeast	1,719,649	1,841,660	1,915,549	4.9	7.1	4.0	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	100,532	105,796	109,773	4.2	5.2	3.8	28	46	24
Arkansas	56,004	59,205	61,613	4.1	5.7	4.1	29	42	19
Florida	424,726	454,106	474,626	4.8	6.9	4.5	20	30	12
Georgia	213,792	232,179	240,896	6.8	8.6	3.8	3	9	25
Kentucky	91,093	98,125	101,326	3.3	7.7	3.3	40	19	34
Louisiana	99,047	103,824	109,560	1.6	4.8	5.5	49	50	3
Mississippi	56,920	59,881	62,163	3.4	5.2	3.8	39	48	22
North Carolina	202,744	218,537	225,234	5.3	7.8	3.1	16	18	36
South Carolina	91,249	97,659	101,110	5.3	7.0	3.5	15	28	28
Tennessee	141,117	150,344	154,911	5.1	6.5	3.0	17	37	37
Virginia	204,937	222,498	233,107	6.2	8.6	4.8	8	10	10
West Virginia	37,488	39,506	41,230	2.0	5.4	4.4	48	43	15
Southwest	774,892	841,016	875,906	5.2	8.5	4.1	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	120,257	130,982	137,314	6.5	8.9	4.8	6	6	8
New Mexico	37,772	39,772	42,354	2.5	5.3	6.5	44	45	1
Oklahoma	77,474	83,035	86,750	3.7	7.2	4.5	35	24	13
Texas	539,390	587,228	609,489	5.4	8.9	3.8	14	7	23
Rocky Mountain	238,279	261,082	271,486	6.7	9.6	4.0	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	128,192	142,752	147,860	8.3	11.4	3.6	1	2	27
Idaho	28,931	31,314	32,525	6.9	8.2	3.9	2	12	20
Montana	19,380	20,678	21,673	2.3	6.7	4.8	45	34	9
Utah	48,923	52,622	54,884	4.6	7.6	4.3	22	20	16
Wyoming	12,855	13,717	14,544	6.0	6.7	6.0	9	33	2
Far West	1,363,741	1,494,673	1,535,950	6.5	9.6	2.8	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	17,570	18,773	19,641	2.5	6.8	4.6	43	32	11
California	994,862	1,099,375	1,128,256	6.8	10.5	2.6	5	4	44
Hawaii	32,573	34,308	35,510	2.3	5.3	3.5	46	44	29
Nevada	55,330	59,948	62,966	6.4	8.3	5.0	7	11	4
Oregon	89,084	95,406	97,814	4.4	7.1	2.5	25	25	47
Washington	174,321	186,863	191,763	6.8	7.2	2.6	4	23	45

1. Percent change calculated using unrounded personal income data.

2. Rank calculated using unrounded percent change data.

Personal income for States for 2001

In the States in the top quintile for personal income growth—New Mexico, Wyoming, Louisiana, Nevada, Vermont, Maryland, Maine, Arizona, Montana, and Virginia—the growth rates in personal income ranged from 1.5 percentage points to 3.2 percentage points more than the 3.3-percent growth rate of the Nation (table A). Arizona and Virginia are the only two States that have been in the top quintile since 1999. New Mexico and Louisiana were in the bottom quintile in 1999 and 2000.

In the States in the bottom quintile—Massachusetts, Illinois, Iowa, California, Washington, North Da-

Acknowledgments

The revised estimates of State personal income were prepared by the Regional Economic Measurement Division under the direction of Robert L. Brown, Chief. The preparation of the revised estimates was a divisionwide effort.

The estimates of nonfarm wages and salaries and other labor income were prepared by the Regional Wage Branch under the supervision of Sharon C. Carnevale, Chief. Major responsibilities were assigned to Elizabeth P. Cologer, Mauricio Ortiz, Michael G. Pilot, John A. Rusinko, and James M. Scott. Contributing staff members were Michael L. Berry, Kristin M. Chambliss, Susan P. Den Herder, Lisa B. Emerson, John D. Laffman, Lela S. Lester, Russell C. Lusher, Richard A. Lutky, Paul K. Medzerian, Michael Phillips, Adrienne T. Pilot, Curtis Roberson, Victor A. Sahadachny, Elizabeth F. Stell, and Jaime Zenzano.

The estimates of farm wages and salaries and other labor income and of proprietors' income, property income, transfer payments, personal contributions for social insurance, and the adjustment for residence were prepared by the Regional Income Branch under the supervision of James M. Zavrel, Chief. Major responsibilities were assigned to Charles A. Jolley, Jeffrey L. Newman, and James P. Stehle. Contributing staff members were Suet M. Boudhraa, Elaine M. Briccetti, Carrie L. Case, Daniel R. Corrin, Keren Israeli, Toan A. Ly, W. Tim McKeel, and Marianne A. Ziver.

The estimates of personal tax and nontax payments were prepared by Ann E. Dunbar under the supervision of Robert L. Brown.

The public use tabulations and data files were assembled and the tables and text for this publication were prepared by the Regional Economic Information System Branch under the supervision of Kathy A. Albetski, Chief. Major responsibilities were assigned to Gary V. Kennedy. Contributing staff members were H. Steven Dolan, Michael J. Paris, Callan S. Swenson, Monique B. Tyes, and Mary C. Williams.

kota, Oregon, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan—the growth rates in personal income ranged from 0.4 percentage point to 2.0 percentage points less than the Nation's growth rate. California was in the top quintile in 1999 and 2000, and Massachusetts was in the top quintile in 2000. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, and Oregon had below-average growth in all 3 years.

In 2001, growth in earnings in the government sector, at 5.4 percent, exceeded the growth in earnings in the private sector, at 2.0 percent, for the first time since 1991.⁴ Since 1991, government-sector earnings increased an average of 4.2 percent, while private-sector earnings increased an average of 5.6 percent.

4. "Private" sector earnings include farm earnings and private nonfarm earnings.

Table B. Per Capita Personal Income by State, 1999–2001

Area name	Dollars			Percent change			Percent of the U.S. average		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
United States	27,880	29,770	30,472	3.7	6.8	2.4	.....	.....	.....
New England	33,226	36,167	37,115	4.4	8.9	2.6	119	121	122
Connecticut	38,614	41,392	42,435	4.1	7.2	2.5	139	139	139
Maine	24,187	25,681	26,723	3.3	6.2	4.1	87	86	88
Massachusetts	34,322	37,960	38,907	4.9	10.6	2.5	123	128	128
New Hampshire	30,485	33,576	34,138	4.4	10.1	1.7	109	113	112
Rhode Island	27,632	29,258	30,215	3.0	5.9	3.3	99	98	99
Vermont	25,705	27,376	28,594	4.7	6.5	4.4	92	92	94
Mideast	31,616	33,956	34,968	3.4	7.4	3.0	113	114	115
Delaware	29,354	31,500	32,472	2.4	7.3	3.1	105	106	107
District of Columbia	35,953	38,801	40,150	0.3	7.9	3.5	129	130	132
Maryland	31,829	33,959	35,188	4.5	6.7	3.6	114	114	115
New Jersey	34,549	37,649	38,509	2.7	9.0	2.3	124	126	126
New York	32,617	35,016	36,019	3.6	7.4	2.9	117	118	118
Pennsylvania	27,924	29,713	30,720	3.4	6.4	3.4	100	100	101
Great Lakes	27,873	29,505	30,103	3.3	5.9	2.0	100	99	99
Illinois	30,227	32,248	33,023	2.4	6.7	2.4	108	108	108
Indiana	25,628	27,228	27,783	3.0	6.2	2.0	92	91	91
Michigan	27,942	29,516	29,788	4.0	5.6	0.9	100	99	98
Ohio	26,864	28,202	28,816	3.6	5.0	2.2	96	95	95
Wisconsin	26,976	28,471	29,270	3.7	5.5	2.8	97	96	96
Plains	26,769	28,429	29,313	3.0	6.2	3.1	96	95	96
Iowa	24,990	26,572	27,331	1.8	6.3	2.9	90	89	90
Kansas	26,121	27,537	28,565	2.4	5.4	3.7	94	92	94
Minnesota	30,141	32,207	33,101	3.6	6.9	2.8	108	108	109
Missouri	25,865	27,452	28,226	2.8	6.1	2.8	93	92	93
Nebraska	26,558	27,756	28,886	4.0	4.5	4.1	95	93	95
North Dakota	23,043	25,007	25,902	1.4	8.5	3.6	83	84	85
South Dakota	24,477	25,823	26,664	4.4	5.5	3.3	88	87	88
Southeast	25,079	26,501	27,246	3.5	5.7	2.8	90	89	89
Alabama	22,693	23,766	24,589	3.6	4.7	3.5	81	80	81
Arkansas	21,119	22,108	22,887	3.1	4.7	3.5	76	74	75
Florida	26,951	28,286	28,947	3.0	5.0	2.3	97	95	95
Georgia	26,571	28,212	28,733	4.4	6.2	1.8	95	95	94
Kentucky	22,671	24,244	24,923	2.5	6.9	2.8	81	81	82
Louisiana	22,204	23,227	24,535	1.2	4.6	5.6	80	78	81
Mississippi	20,124	21,017	21,750	2.5	4.4	3.5	72	71	71
North Carolina	25,504	27,055	27,514	3.4	6.1	1.7	91	91	90
South Carolina	22,958	24,273	24,886	3.8	5.7	2.5	82	82	82
Tennessee	25,026	26,367	26,988	3.8	5.4	2.4	90	89	89
Virginia	29,276	31,320	32,431	4.7	7.0	3.5	105	105	106
West Virginia	20,691	21,861	22,881	2.3	5.7	4.7	74	73	75
Southwest	25,137	26,796	27,439	3.2	6.6	2.4	90	90	90
Arizona	23,937	25,358	25,872	3.5	5.9	2.0	86	85	85
New Mexico	20,891	21,837	23,155	1.7	4.5	6.0	75	73	76
Oklahoma	22,540	24,046	25,071	2.8	6.7	4.3	81	81	82
Texas	26,237	28,035	28,581	3.3	6.9	1.9	94	94	94
Rocky Mountain	26,200	28,190	28,859	4.6	7.6	2.4	94	95	95
Colorado	30,334	33,018	33,470	5.5	8.8	1.4	109	111	110
Idaho	22,679	24,101	24,621	4.9	6.3	2.2	81	81	81
Montana	21,593	22,895	23,963	1.7	6.0	4.7	77	77	79
Utah	22,202	23,476	24,180	2.8	5.7	3.0	80	79	79
Wyoming	26,139	27,767	29,416	5.8	6.2	5.9	94	93	97
Far West	29,324	31,669	32,047	4.8	8.0	1.2	105	106	105
Alaska	28,122	29,913	30,936	1.7	6.4	3.4	101	100	102
California	29,698	32,334	32,702	5.2	8.9	1.1	107	109	107
Hawaii	26,913	28,301	29,002	2.7	5.2	2.5	97	95	95
Nevada	28,598	29,696	29,897	1.9	3.8	0.7	103	100	98
Oregon	26,248	27,821	28,165	3.2	6.0	1.2	94	93	92
Washington	29,836	31,627	32,025	5.5	6.0	1.3	107	106	105

Fastest growing States. For States in the top quintile, earnings growth in government, in construction, in retail trade, in finance, insurance, and real estate, and in services more than offset weakness in other sectors. These States received 21 percent of their total earnings from the government sector, compared with 16 percent for the Nation as a whole.⁵ Thus, growth was concentrated mainly in the State and local government sectors. New Mexico received the largest percentage of its earnings from the government sector, at 28 percent. Only Nevada's percentage, at 15 percent, was below the national average.

The top quintile States account for approximately 10 percent of the U.S. population. Only 3 of the States—Virginia (12), Maryland (19), and Arizona (20)—are among the 20 most populous States. Six of the States—Nevada (35), New Mexico (36), Maine (40), Montana (44), Vermont (49), and Wyoming (50)—had population rankings of 35 or lower.

Slowest growing States. With the exception of North Dakota, the States in the bottom quintile had sharp declines in earnings in both traditional and high-tech manufacturing and declines in wholesale trade. North Dakota and Iowa had large declines in farm earnings.

The bottom quintile States account for approximately a third of the U.S. population. Seven of the States—California (1), Illinois (5), Ohio (7), Michigan (8), Massachusetts (13), Indiana (14), and Washington (15)—are among the 15 most populous States in the Nation.

Per capita personal income for States for 2001

The States in the top quintile for per capita personal income levels in 2001 were Connecticut (\$42,435), Massachusetts (\$38,907), New Jersey (\$38,509), New York (\$36,019), Maryland (\$35,188), New Hampshire (\$34,138), Colorado (\$33,470), Minnesota (\$33,101), Illinois (\$33,023), and California (\$32,702) (table B). These States also composed the top quintile in 2000. The per capita income levels within the quintile ranged from 107 percent (California) to 139 percent (Connecticut) of the national average of \$30,472.

The States in the bottom quintile for per capita personal income levels in 2001 were Mississippi (\$21,750), West Virginia (\$22,881), Arkansas (\$22,887), New Mexico (\$23,155), Montana (\$23,963), Utah (\$24,180), Louisiana (\$24,535), Alabama (\$24,589),

5. Beginning in 2001, wage and salary estimates for the establishments of American Indian Tribal Councils are included in the local government component. Prior to 2001, these estimates were included in the relevant private industry components. For example, wages and salaries that were earned in casinos owned by tribal councils before 2001 were included in the Standard Industrial Classification services component "Amusement and Recreational Services."

Idaho (\$24,621), and South Carolina (\$24,886). South Carolina, which replaced Oklahoma, is the only State that was not also in the bottom quintile in 2000.

Sources of the revisions

Many of the revisions to the national estimates of personal income involve detailed estimation that cannot be replicated at the State level, because the underlying source data are not available for States. These revisions are implicitly incorporated into the State estimates through the use of the national estimates as control totals. In addition, the revisions to the State estimates reflect the incorporation of newly available State-level source data.

For wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and personal contributions for social insurance, the estimates for 2001 incorporate newly available BLS tabulations of wages and salaries of employees covered by State unemployment insurance (UI) for the fourth quarter of 2001 and revised tabulations for the first three quarters. Previously, the estimates for 2001 were based on preliminary UI data for the first three quarters and on extrapolations for the fourth quarter that were based on data from the BLS monthly Current

Employment Survey.

For farm proprietors' income, the estimates for 1999–2000 incorporate revised national and State estimates of farm income from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The estimates for 2001 incorporate new USDA estimates of farm expenses and revised estimates of production income and government subsidy payments.

For nonfarm proprietors' income, the estimates incorporate newly available Internal Revenue Service (IRS) tabulations from the income tax returns of sole proprietors and partnerships for 1999. The estimates for 2000–2001 are now based on extrapolations of the tabulations for 1999.

For dividends, interest, and rent, the estimates for 2000 incorporate newly available IRS tabulations of individual tax returns for 2000, and the estimates for 2001 are based on extrapolations of these tabulations. Previously, the 2000 and 2001 estimates were based on extrapolations of tabulations for 1999.

For transfer payments, the estimates for 2001 incorporate newly available data from agencies that administer benefit programs, such as data from the Social Security Administration on the benefits disbursed un-

New Industry Classifications

The estimates of State personal income for 2001 are now based on the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), the common classification system for the United States, Canada, and Mexico that was adopted in 1997.¹ NAICS replaced the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system, which was the basis of the previously published State personal income estimates.²

BEA received State-level estimates of employment and wages—which are the product of the Federal-State Covered Employment and Wages, or ES-202, Program—for 2001 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on a 2002 NAICS basis. Some NAICS classifications had to be adapted for use in BEA's estimates of earnings and employment because BEA provides estimates for the Federal, State, and local governments. For example, the estimates of employment and earnings for teachers employed by local governments are shown by BEA under the category "Local Government" instead of under the

NAICS category "Educational Services." BEA uses ownership codes provided by BLS to identify the government employees. For private-sector employees, BEA prepared earnings and employment estimates at the three-digit NAICS level for 2001 and at the two-digit SIC level for 1958–2000.³ For 2001 only, BEA also prepared State-level earnings and employment estimates with division-level SIC components in order to provide a "bridge" between the NAICS industries and the SIC industries.

In May 2003, BEA will release county and metropolitan area estimates of earnings and employment for 2001 on a NAICS basis. Earnings will be available at a three-digit NAICS level, while employment will be available at the less detailed NAICS sector level. BEA will not prepare 2001 earnings and employment estimates by division-level SIC for counties and metropolitan areas, because suppressions for 2001 are not available from BLS on an SIC basis. Estimates of earnings and employment for 1969–2000 will be published only on the SIC basis.

In July 2003, BEA will release quarterly State estimates of earnings at the NAICS-sector level beginning with the first quarter of 2001. Estimates for earlier quarters will remain on the SIC basis.

1. See John R. Kort, "The North American Classification System in BEA's Economic Accounts," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 81 (May 2001): 7–13. See also Office of Management and Budget, *North American Industry Classification System: United States, 2002* (Lanham, MD: Bertram Press, 2002). Information on NAICS can be accessed on the Internet at <www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>.

2. See Office of Management and Budget, *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*, (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1987).

3. Table 3, at the end of this article, presents earnings estimates on an SIC-basis for 1999–2001. Table 4 presents earnings on a NAICS-basis for 2001.

der the social security retirement and supplemental security income programs and data from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services on the benefits disbursed under the medicare and medicaid programs. Previously, the estimates of these benefits and of most other subcomponents of transfer payments for 2001 were based on extrapolations of 2000 data; data for 2001 were only available for unemployment compensation.

Revisions

Personal income for the Nation was revised up 0.1 percent for 1999, 1.0 percent for 2000, and 0.7 percent for 2001. For 1999, personal income was revised up for 29 States; for 2000, personal income was revised up for 48 States; and for 2001, personal income was revised up for 45 States (table C).

The largest revisions were to personal income in Vermont, which was revised up 0.7 percent for 1999,

Table C. Revisions to Personal Income for States and Regions, 1999–2001
[Millions of dollars]

Area name	Revised			Revision			Percent revision ¹		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
United States	7,779,511	8,398,796	8,678,255	10,144	84,764	57,232	0.1	1.0	0.7
New England	459,770	504,311	520,440	-502	5,347	3,443	-0.1	1.1	0.7
Connecticut	130,762	141,151	145,341	587	2,355	1,728	0.5	1.7	1.2
Maine	30,640	32,793	34,384	-103	384	435	-0.3	1.2	1.3
Massachusetts	216,822	241,318	248,202	-1,028	1,629	401	-0.5	0.7	0.2
New Hampshire	37,253	41,630	42,986	73	504	265	0.2	1.2	0.6
Rhode Island	28,749	30,728	31,995	-142	152	245	-0.5	0.5	0.8
Vermont	15,544	16,691	17,531	111	322	370	0.7	2.0	2.2
Mideast	1,457,663	1,574,504	1,626,912	71	16,144	8,210	0.0	1.0	0.5
Delaware	22,749	24,767	25,853	114	384	279	0.5	1.6	1.1
District of Columbia	20,501	22,158	22,959	-168	-21	-199	-0.8	-0.1	-0.9
Maryland	167,246	180,353	189,142	988	2,535	1,280	0.6	1.4	0.7
New Jersey	288,812	317,346	326,723	-614	4,478	3,017	-0.2	1.4	0.9
New York	615,903	664,927	684,774	600	6,207	2,568	0.1	0.9	0.4
Pennsylvania	342,452	364,953	377,461	-848	2,562	1,264	-0.2	0.7	0.3
Great Lakes	1,253,408	1,333,919	1,365,555	1,812	15,093	11,561	0.1	1.1	0.9
Illinois	373,578	401,030	412,200	-910	4,875	3,342	-0.2	1.2	0.8
Indiana	154,919	165,815	169,885	18	1,795	1,536	0.0	1.1	0.9
Michigan	276,541	293,744	297,609	872	3,875	2,501	0.3	1.3	0.8
Ohio	304,515	320,377	327,745	1,262	2,559	2,240	0.4	0.8	0.7
Wisconsin	143,855	152,953	158,116	570	1,990	1,941	0.4	1.3	1.2
Plains	512,109	547,631	566,457	-11	3,877	4,004	0.0	0.7	0.7
Iowa	72,912	77,790	79,893	82	412	140	0.1	0.5	0.2
Kansas	69,960	74,124	76,973	-92	439	156	-0.1	0.6	0.2
Minnesota	146,891	158,817	164,589	176	1,341	1,542	0.1	0.9	0.9
Missouri	143,858	153,830	158,906	-69	1,382	1,109	0.0	0.9	0.7
Nebraska	45,274	47,534	49,489	-168	215	552	-0.4	0.5	1.1
North Dakota	14,846	16,027	16,434	48	191	231	0.3	1.2	1.4
South Dakota	18,368	19,509	20,174	12	-102	274	0.1	-0.5	1.4
Southeast	1,719,649	1,841,660	1,915,549	9,286	21,332	16,895	0.5	1.2	0.9
Alabama	100,532	105,796	109,773	-4	1,093	728	0.0	1.0	0.7
Arkansas	56,004	59,205	61,613	31	301	-69	0.1	0.5	-0.1
Florida	424,726	454,106	474,626	5,630	8,366	7,437	1.3	1.9	1.6
Georgia	213,792	232,179	240,896	585	3,440	2,475	0.3	1.5	1.0
Kentucky	91,093	98,125	101,326	-45	643	-545	0.0	0.7	-0.5
Louisiana	99,047	103,824	109,560	-315	611	2,014	-0.3	0.6	1.9
Mississippi	56,920	59,881	62,163	43	336	308	0.1	0.6	0.5
North Carolina	202,744	218,537	225,234	1,611	1,400	785	0.8	0.6	0.3
South Carolina	91,249	97,659	101,110	205	1,098	1,186	0.2	1.1	1.2
Tennessee	141,117	150,344	154,911	1,713	2,401	1,316	1.2	1.6	0.9
Virginia	204,937	222,498	233,107	-158	1,420	978	-0.1	0.6	0.4
West Virginia	37,488	39,506	41,230	-11	223	282	0.0	0.6	0.7
Southwest	774,892	841,016	875,906	1,193	9,025	5,083	0.2	1.1	0.6
Arizona	120,257	130,982	137,314	918	1,913	2,089	0.8	1.5	1.5
New Mexico	37,772	39,772	42,354	-106	-171	-13	-0.3	-0.4	0.0
Oklahoma	77,474	83,035	86,750	120	1,367	984	0.2	1.7	1.1
Texas	539,390	587,228	609,489	261	5,916	2,023	0.0	1.0	0.3
Rocky Mountain	238,279	261,082	271,486	874	3,640	3,390	0.4	1.4	1.3
Colorado	128,192	142,752	147,860	539	2,527	2,268	0.4	1.8	1.6
Idaho	28,931	31,314	32,525	392	486	481	1.4	1.6	1.5
Montana	19,380	20,678	21,673	93	341	390	0.5	1.7	1.8
Utah	48,923	52,622	54,884	-226	90	-50	-0.5	0.2	-0.1
Wyoming	12,855	13,717	14,544	75	195	301	0.6	1.4	2.1
Far West	1,363,741	1,494,673	1,535,950	-2,578	10,305	4,646	-0.2	0.7	0.3
Alaska	17,570	18,773	19,641	81	170	-38	0.5	0.9	-0.2
California	994,862	1,099,375	1,128,256	-2,488	6,309	831	-0.2	0.6	0.1
Hawaii	32,573	34,308	35,510	137	545	549	0.4	1.6	1.6
Nevada	55,330	59,948	62,966	-364	393	80	-0.7	0.6	0.1
Oregon	89,084	95,406	97,814	-44	552	574	0.0	0.6	0.6
Washington	174,321	186,863	191,763	101	2,346	2,652	0.1	1.3	1.4

1. Revision as a percentage of the previously published estimate; calculated from unrounded data.

2.0 percent for 2000, and 2.2 percent for 2001, and to personal income in Wyoming, which was revised up 0.6 percent for 1999, 1.4 percent for 2000, and 2.1 percent for 2001. For Vermont, upward revisions to dividends, interest, and rent for 1999–2001 contributed to

the upward revisions to personal income. For Wyoming, upward revisions to dividends, interest, and rent and to proprietors' income for 1999–2001 contributed to the upward revisions to personal income.

Tables 1 through 4 follow.

Data Availability

This article presents summary estimates of personal income and disposable personal income for 1996–2001 and of personal income by major source and earnings by industry for 1999–2001. These estimates and more detailed estimates of personal income and employment for States are available interactively on BEA's Web site. Go to <www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/> to access these estimates.

The following estimates are available:

- Personal income, per capita personal income, and population for 1929–57 and for 1958–2001
- Disposable personal income and per capita disposable personal income for 1948–57 and for 1958–2001
- Personal income by major source and earnings by industry (North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) three digit) for 2001 and (Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) two digit) for 1958–2000
- Personal income by major source and earnings by major industry (SIC division level) for 1929–57 and for 2001
- Wage and salary disbursements by industry (NAICS three digit) for 2001 and (SIC two digit) for 1958–2000
- Wage and salary disbursements by major industry (SIC division level) for 1929–57 and for 2001
- Full-time and part-time employment by industry (NAICS three digit) for 2001, (SIC two digit) for 1969–2000, and (SIC division level) for 2001

- Full-time and part-time wage and salary employment by industry (NAICS three digit) for 2001, (SIC two digit) for 1969–2000, and (SIC division level) for 2001
- State economic profiles (a selection of personal income and employment data for each State) for 1958–2001
- Transfer payments by major program for 1948–57 and for 1958–2001

- Farm income and expenses (including the major categories of gross receipts and expenses for all farms and for measures of farm income) for 1969–2001

- Personal tax and nontax payments by level of government and by type for 1948–57 and for 1958–2001

In addition, the entire set of estimates for all States will be available in October 2002 on a CD-ROM with an updated description of the sources and methods used to estimate State personal income. To order the CD-ROM *State Personal Income, 1929–2001* (price \$35, product number RCN-0299), call the Order Desk at 1-800-704-0415 (outside the United States, call 202-606-9666).

The State personal income estimates are also available through the members of the BEA User Group, which consists of State agencies and universities that help BEA disseminate the estimates in their States. For a list of the BEA User Group on BEA's Web site, go to <www.bea.gov/bea/regional/docs/usergrp.htm>.

For more information about these estimates, call the Regional Economic Information System at 202-606-5360, fax 202-606-5322, or e-mail reis.remd@bea.gov.

